

SPORTS



The competitions' iconic motto, expressing the purpose of the Olympic movement, is close and dear both to the participants and guests of Friendship-84 and those welcoming them. More than 2,000 young men and women will compete in Moscow in eight Olympic events: athletics (men), rowing, basketball, cycling (track), swimming, field hockey (men), and point and shoot shooting. Tallinn will welcome the sailing regatta, the ninth event.

All the events are being held in the country's top sporting arenas, which four years ago hosted the 1980 Games. Over these years they have become still better equipped and made much more comfortable for the athletes, judges, viewers and the press. They have hosted very representative contest as well as mass competitions and jogging clubs, health groups, and children's groups. Some 30,000 Muscovites of all ages constantly build up their health and raise sporting standards in the arenas of the Lenin Central Stadium alone.

Sports fans are justified to expect from Friendship-84 interesting competition and record results, since it is attended by many Olympic, world and European champions. They will compete on the schedule of the Olympic Games and world championships. The standards of the tournament in all its sports enable them to refer to the top A category, i.e. this international competition is equivalent in significance, from the standards of international sports federations, to world and European championships.

Just started now is the second stage of Friendship-84, the most representative in several of the events. The first one was held prior to the 1984 Games, emphasizing top sporting preparedness of its participants.

Friendship-84 is no alternative to the Los Angeles Olympics, and its organizers deliberately took care not to make them coincide with the period of the Games. The athletes of the socialist nations were preparing hard for the Olympics, but the breach of the Olympic Charter by the Los Angeles Games Organizing Committee and the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist hysteria mounted by the American administration deprived them of the possibility to compete in Los Angeles. So Friendship-84 enables the athletes of all nations which missed the Games to show their skills. The athletes of the socialist community invited to the event the participants of the Los Angeles Games, too.



Decathlete Torsten Foss of the GDR during his long jump.

In action are participants in one of the 400 m hurdles heats, Hungarian Jozsef Szalat (338) and Vasily Arkhipenko (121) of the USSR.

A section of the spectators.

FORECASTS AND OPINIONS

The cycling tournament on the Moscow Olympic track in Krylatskoye promises to be exceptionally interesting, considers Olympic champion Anton Tkac now training leading Czechoslovak sprinters. Here, unlike at the Los Angeles Games, the really top world racers will compete. They have set the pace in world cycling in the past four years. I am sure, the performance of world champions Sergei Kopylov of the USSR and Lutz Hentsch of the GDR, the Moscow Games champion, will please both viewers and specialists. Many young racers have appeared, tuned in to record speeds. It is precisely at these events that one could see up the development of the world track cycling over the last four years.

My forecast: the main competition in Krylatskoye, as in the latest world championship, should unfold between Soviet and GDR racers, though there may be sensations.

The women's basketball tournament, said USSR team chief coach Lydia Alexeyeva, will be very interesting because its competition is representative. Taking part will be 1980 Games silver medalists Bulgaria, and Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia which have won various medals

FIRST RESULTS

More than 800 athletes, among them world, Olympic, European and national winners, are competing at Moscow's Olympic stadium in 24 events. They are fast-moving — taking only two days. In our next issue we will sum up this interesting contest. More than 230 athletes from 18 different nations are attending a three-day tournament in Prague, among them 15 world record-holders, 12 Olympic champions and ten world champions. The programme has 17 events, just like the Los Angeles Olympics.

Here are the results of the female winners. For the sake of comparison the results which brought the Olympic golds half

a month ago in Los Angeles are shown in brackets. 100 m dash: Mariela Cohn of the GDR — 10.55 (10.57). 100 m hurdles: Iordana Bolkova (Bulgaria) — 12.55 (12.8). Javelin: Petra Felke of the GDR — 73 m 30 cm (67 m 36 cm). 400 m: Mariela Koch of the GDR — 48.10 (48.83). 3,000 m: Tatyana Kazankina of the USSR — 8.33 (8.35). In the diving contest in Budapest the 1983 European champion Brita Baldus of the GDR won the 3 m springboard, while Zhanna Tskitnikova and Tatyana Alyabyeva, both of the USSR, counted second and third. No countries took part.



In European championships. At the May elimination tournament in Havana, Cuba qualified for the 1984 Olympics, while the People's Democratic Republic of Korea is one of the strongest in Asia. As for the Soviet team, it is the Olympic champion, and basketball fans will see Ulyana Semyonova, Olga Sukhanova, and Lyudmila Muravova, who brought the team two Olympic golds.

In selecting players for Friendship-84 I gave preference to experience, said chief coach of the USSR men's team Alexander Gomelsky. It will feature ten world champions. The composition of the tournament is promising. Among the opponents I would primarily point to Czechoslovakia and Poland — which are among the strongest in Europe, as well as rapidly progressing Sweden. I am sure that modern basketball will prevail in Moscow — fast, beautiful and combinatorial.

The Hungarian team for the Moscow Friendship-84 contest will be led by the country's top

athletes, said one of the heads of the Hungarian delegation Andor Arday. Hungarian sports lovers are looking forward to this interesting international event. Our athletes will give practically every competition the best in Moscow and Tallinn. They have trained very seriously for Friendship-84 and see it as their main sporting event of the year. The results of the competition will reflect the real picture of the balance of power in world sport and will be another step in its development. We will remember the friendship and cooperation of the Moscow Games and this is why our delegation gladly accepted the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee to attend this contest.

The events were covered by our special correspondents Alexander Bulsenin and Yevgeny Lantsev. Photos by Andrei Kapayev.

No. 65 (580), AUGUST 21-24, 1984

Price 5 kopeks



FRIENDSHIP-84

The Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. The opening ceremony of the International Friendship-84 competitions. 100,000 watch the 90-minute spectacular event.



E. HONECKER: TO PRESERVE MILITARY-STRATEGIC BALANCE

Berlin. The GDR will continue to be consistent in observing its obligations in the Warsaw Treaty Organization in order to preserve its contribution towards the preservation of military-strategic balance, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the GDR, Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, has declared. He said the counter-measures would only be taken in accordance with situations arising out of those taken by the USA and NATO.

A return to the situation which existed before the deployment of US missiles would open the door for negotiations. Disregard for this suggestion and further deployment of the American first-strike weapons in West Germany and other West European countries would considerably accelerate a new round of the arms race. E. Honecker pointed out. The General Secretary stated that the conclusion of Treaty on non-use of

military force and maintaining of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and NATO members were of special significance. Also, such measures as a freeze on all nuclear armaments, renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, banning chemical and bacteriological weapons, prohibiting militarization of the outer space — all these would contribute to disarmament and détente and strengthen trust among states, E. Honecker stressed.

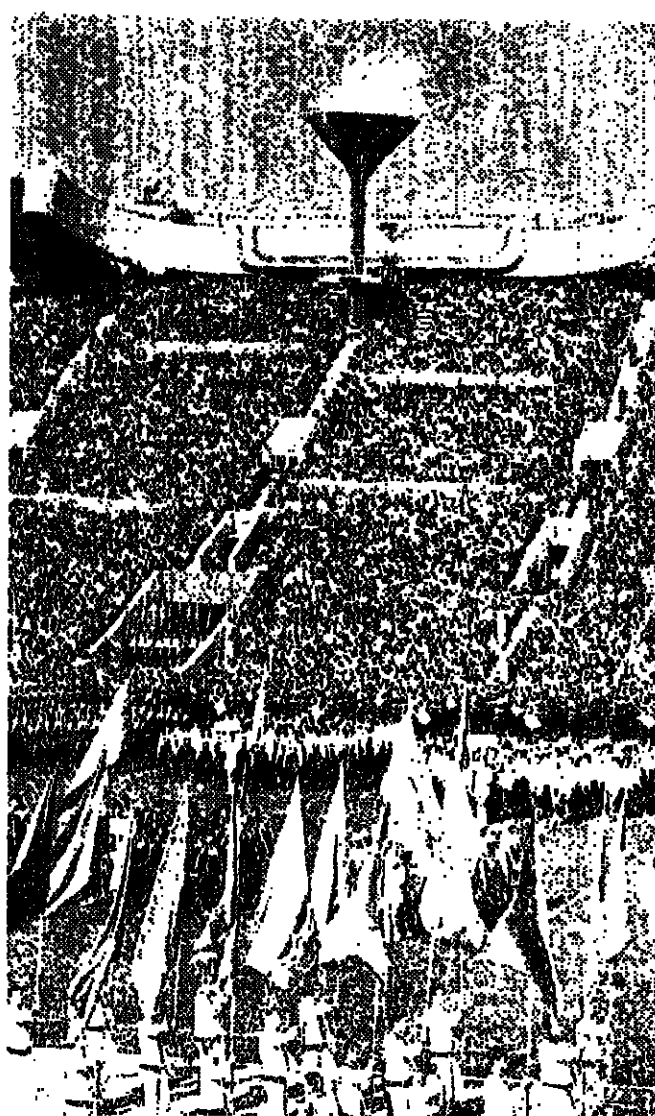
NEGATING THE TREATY

New York. The dangerous plans of the Reagan administration which envisage the deployment of anti-space arms and the establishment of a powerful system of anti-missile defence are calculated to undermine the USSR-US Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems signed in 1972.

(Continued on page 2)

FACTS and EVENTS

● Pakistan has already received 21 F-16 fighter bombers out of the 40 promised by the United States, the Indian newspaper "Times of India" reports. Supplies are coming in ahead of schedule. According to the newspaper, these latest US-produced planes are deployed at the air force base in Sargodha



● Athletes from almost 30 countries, including 125 world and Olympic title-holders, demonstrate their skills on the Friendship-84 Moscow and Tallinn facilities.

● The track-and-field event has been noted for high results: one world and several national records have been established.

● World records were broken four times at the Olympic cycling track in Krylatskoye during the second day of the competition which are still going on.

● The sailing regatta in Tallinn has been called on tournament of record-breaking hospitality by the Canadian team manager Hugh Drake. These are genuinely friendship sports, press are told by the athletes, judges, fans and guests of the Friendship-84 competitions in which the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, the GDR, Cuba and Mongolia are taking part.

FROM COSMETICS TO SPACE

Normally there are throngs of people visiting the country's main show, USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Those days are no exception for there is a constant stream of visitors to the current Indian Trade Fair organized in the same place. The organizers are not merely helping visitors to this fair to know more about the customs of the far-away land but are also providing them with lots of insights into life in present-day India.

The items displayed range from Lakme cosmetics, which are quite popular with female Muscovites, to India's first space satellite. The fair is open from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. daily.



Picture shows Indian national costumes from various states. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov.

from which they can deliver strikes at military and civilian targets deep in the territories of India and Afghanistan.

● Israeli invaders have taken yet another step towards separating southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. The occupation authorities declared on August 19 that the only highway that was used for connection with occupied regions would be closed for all transports. Only pedestrians would be allowed to

pass through the checkpoint set up by the invaders on the highway.

● The racist South African regime is stepping up its militarization of illegally occupied Namibia, turning it into a springboard of aggression against the neighbouring African states. Pretoria allocated about 1,500 million dollars this fiscal year for expanded military construction and maintenance of its occupational forces in Namibia, totalling some 100 thousand men.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

HONG KONG

- Great Eastern Book Co., 123 Manasseh Rd., 13/F, P.O. Box 20003
- TKC Company, P.O. Box 2163
- Apollo Book Co. Ltd., 27 Kimberley Rd., T.S.T. P.O. Box 95710, Kowloon

JAPAN

- Nauka Ltd., 1-20-19 Minami-Ikebukuro, 2-chome, Toshima-ku, 171, Tokyo

● Nisso-Tosho Ltd., 1-5-16 Suido, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

● Far Eastern Bookellers, Kanda P.O.B. No. 72, Tokyo 100-91

JORDAN

- Jordan Distribution Agency, P.O. Box 375, Amman

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- "Chulphannul", Yok Can Don, Wesson, Pyongyang

USA

- Total Circulation Services, Inc., 111, 8th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011
- Four Continents Book Corp., 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribers.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 64, 1984

Photo: UPI-TASS

Afghanistan: ENCOURAGING REALITY

Dellid. Any unbiased observer can effortlessly see that the Babrak Karmal government is consolidating its position, gaining ever wider support from the population, writes N. N. Dikshit, a staff writer with Indian "National Herald" following his visit to Afghanistan. Among other things he points out the broad popularity of the land and irrigation water reform, educational reform and other social transformations now going on in the country.

The membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is constantly increasing and has already reached 120 thousand. Public organizations are very active. The

government is constantly in touch with tribal chiefs and the clergy. It enjoys active support of the popular masses, especially in the countryside.

However, Afghanistan would have achieved greater successes, were it not for large-scale armed interference of the United States and its other partners in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. The CIA has been rendering lavish assistance to Afghan contras in cash and supplies. American instructors train the bandits in the use of American weapons in several camps in Pakistan. All this, Dikshit believes, won't stop the Afghan people's march towards progress.

NEGATING THE TREATY

(Continued from page 1)

This is the conclusion made by Mr. Scoville, President of the Arms Control Association, and the Association's expert, Mr. Austin.

Writing in the newspaper "Christian Science Monitor" they state that there is enough evidence showing that the implementation of President Reagan's numerous space programmes can lead to a violation of the provisions of this important document. The fact is, they say, that the technology used by

Pentagon in the anti-sputnik arms is in many respects similar to the technology which is planned for an anti-missile system with elements of space basing.

The whole "difference" consists in the coded name which will be used for the tests. Thereby, Scoville and Austin maintain, the US administration is obviously hoping to circumvent the Soviet-American treaty by presenting the new anti-missile technology as part of the programme for creating anti-sputnik arms.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS SUED

Copenhagen. Denmark's Defense Minister Hans Engell has ordered court action against the American corporation McDonnell Douglas which manufactures control systems for the Harpoon anti-shiping missiles.

The move followed the incident involving a spontaneous launch of such a missile in Sep-

tember 1982. During preparations for NATO manoeuvres a Harpoon missile hit the settlement of Odshoerred in the northern part of the island of Sjælland. The blast destroyed two houses and damaged eighty others. It was only by sheer luck that there were no casualties.

AGAINST THE ARMS RACE

Stockholm. Halting the US-instigated arms race, establishing a moratorium on production and deployment of nuclear weapons, creating nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe and preventing militarization of outer space have been favoured by the Swedish Minister for Foreign

Affairs Lennart Bodström. He told the West German "Unsere Zeit" that militarization of outer space was extremely dangerous. An agreement should be concluded and the parties made undertake not to develop new types of space weapons, he said.



This is our main engine for outer space exploration.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

A JUDICIAL AGGRESSION

Berlin. "Die Neue Justiz" monthly has published an article entitled "State and Law under Imperialism — a crisis of criminal persecution in the imperialist countries" which reads in part:

The West German legislature and criminal law continue, contrary to the law and spirit of the Treaty on Basic Relations between the GDR and the FRG, to follow the revenge-seeking line claiming that "the German question continues to stay open" and that "the German Reich continues to exist". They hold the malicious view that runs contrary to law and is detrimental to normal relations between the GDR and the FRG to the effect

that the GDR is allegedly "an internal part" of the FRG and that the West German criminal law extends over the GDR. In disregard of the existence of the GDR as a state, its citizens are declared West German citizens on the basis of FRG laws.

In accordance with a decision of the court of Düsseldorf of November 3, 1983, West German justice authorities, which arbitrarily assumed the "right" to defend GDR citizens, are empowered to punish them in any part of the world. Under the pretext of defending allegedly endangered GDR citizens' interests the whole world has virtually been declared "zone of FRG legal interests". This is nothing but judicial aggression.

No nuclear ships for New Zealand's ports

Wellington. The Prime Minister of New Zealand, David Lange has declared that the prohibiting entry into the country's ports of ships with nuclear reactors or carrying nuclear weapons, will be sent to parliament early next year. But a government, he said, does not have to proceed from a corresponding law in order to pursue its policy in this matter.

D. Lange will discuss the issue of banning US nuclear ships with Secretary of State George Shultz next month when he arrives in New York for the US General Assembly.

The policy statement of the New Zealand cabinet submitted to parliament stresses that Labour Government would press on its efforts at creating a clear-free zone in the South Pacific. Nuclear weapons are the main threat to the security of New Zealand and other states, says the statement.

The allies become victims

Rome. Washington's Western NATO allies to the main victims of the "atomic war" against the Soviet countries and they may become the first victims of the nuclear war.

This view is expressed in a newspaper article reflecting the mounting alarm among the West European public over the nuclear war.

Washington tries to thrust its ultimate goal is to achieve America's West European allies and undermine their mutual advantage. The West European public has recently learned that the US has prepared a plan to use its nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union. The export of US technology to the West European countries, of stopping leakage of US technology to the Soviet Union, would have been catastrophic for the country, he said.

A stolen 'peach'

Bonn. The Chilean dictator Pinochet is given a luxury. In order to build a 6,000-square-metre official residence, the dictator ordered the import of pink marble from Spain, 9x9-metre windows and redwood from Belgium — all at a time when the treasury is empty and the national foreign debt colossal. The foreign debt was equalled by the construction of a special road for it, plus a 24-kilometre bridge and a 24-kilometre station. The villa has been named "Melocoton" (Peach).

The general also took over a 14-hectare plot near the public works ministry for an officer in Pinochet's quarters, who in turn gave it to the dictator.

According to the West German weekly "Der Spiegel", members of the dictator's entourage in this kind of activity involving financial real estate and government subsidies for their private lux-

Who killed KAL's passengers?

New York. Dr. David Pearson of Yale University has spent several months investigating the 1983 accident involving a South Korean passenger airliner. In the latest issue of "Nations" he cites a host of irrefutable evidence to show that it was a foreplanned provocation against the Soviet Union and aimed at "killing" the Soviet air do-

What is taking shape, he says, is that it is a not improbable and a very threatening possibility that the American Government, though it is unlikely at what level, took a decision to shoot down a Soviet passenger human lives for a provocative purpose of getting revenge.

It is most likely that the American Government, scared that it had committed, tried to save itself behind an "accident" propaganda screen. Nothing surprising in that the incident was to coincide with Washington's Pershing-2 and missiles into Western Europe.

For why, Dr. Pearson continues, the immediate and independent Congressional investigation of the South Korean accident is needed. This shows who committed the crime to be identified and punished.

ASWAN SAVES EGYPT

Cairo. The high Aswan dam, more than once saved Egypt from famine, according to Maher Osman Abaza, Minister of Electricity and Energy. Throughout all years the level of water in the Nile was constantly normal, he said in an interview with the "Oubol" newspaper.

Were it not for the dam, the structure of the dam, it made it possible for the Nile to be stored, the consequences would have been catastrophic for the country, he said.

The high Aswan dam was built with Soviet technical and financial assistance following Egypt's attempt to blackmail the West by refusing to finance the



12-year-old Samantha Smith of Maine, USA, who paid an interesting visit to the USSR last year, continues to be a celebrity in her country. Thousands of people write to her in order to learn the truth about the USSR, against newspaper propaganda. She eagerly shares her impressions of the trip.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES SOON

Several countries are examining the possibility of putting on the road electric automobiles that would not be inferior to the existing combustion engine vehicles. The French Peugeot factory, for instance, has made big strides towards the coveted goal by building a 100 km/hour electric motor capable of making 200 km without recharge while running at 40 km/hour.

BIOCERAMICS STRONGER THAN METAL

Polish scientists, in Wroslaw, have managed to produce a bioceramic material more comfortable than any known metal alloys.

The substance consisting from porous ceramics having a high content of calcium and small amounts of carbon and magnesium oxides is characterized by excellent mechanical properties: it is durable and wear and tear resistant. Tests with animals have shown that bioceramics

forms a very strong connection with the bone tissue meeting all surgical requirements and undergoing no visible changes.

POLARITY CHANGES CAUSED BY GALACTIC IMPACT?

From time to time with an interval of several million years the Earth's magnetic field changes its polarity. We at present lack a generally accepted theory on this phenomenon, but more and more scientists tend now to believe that this is the result of a galactic impact on the Solar System as it rotates round the galaxy's centre.

Indian scientists, J. Negi and R. Tewari from the National University in Hyderabad, have published a statistical proof of the above hypothesis. When studying the changes in polarity in different geological epochs, they found out that such changes took place 285, 114, 64, 47 and 34 million years ago. The most clearly registered polarity change was 285 million years ago. This is just the time needed by the Solar System to complete a revolution around the galactic axis.

DIAMOND RIVER

Freetown. A river with diamond banks — this is the definition which characterizes most accurately the Seva River in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone, while the city of Yengema is rightfully considered the diamond capital of the republic.

It was there that the precious mineral weighing 981.1 carats, called "The Star of Sierra Leone", was found in 1972. Concentrated in this area are the main reserves of diamonds, the commercial development of which has been going on for more than half a century. Though the famous kimberlite tubes are gradually being depleted, the government is planning to pass over to mining diamonds by a shaft method.

The extraction of the valuable mineral stands out prominently in the economy of Sierra Leone. Incomes from marketing diamonds are used to finance national development programmes. In the first months of the current year alone the country received from their export 45 million leones, which is twice as much as the figures for the same period of 1983.

RUBBER BODY

Swedish designers have announced a rubber body for a tip-up lorry. It is made from a vulcanized rubber reinforced with synthetic fibres. The new lorry weighs 12 tonnes less, has a greater loading capacity and a much lesser fuel consumption. In winter mud does not clog about such bodies and they are less noisy during idle runs.

OF INTEREST

A book of smells

An unusual cookbook has been put out in Japan. Its pages are saturated with aromatic substances. To have an idea of the way a particular dish smells, one has just to rub slightly the page.

Camels in Australia

Camels were first brought to Australia from Afghanistan in the last century. They were used in the construction of the first telegraph lines. Later they multiplied and today their num-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE OVER RECKLESSNESS WILL NOT COME BY ITSELF

Streising in IZVESTIA the negative reaction of Washington and Tel Aviv to the latest Soviet Middle East settlement initiatives and their wish to torpedo the possibility of eliminating the hotbed of tensions in the region, Konstantin Gaidarov points out that such a state of things is evidence that the victory of common sense over recklessness will not come of its own accord. For the principles of a comprehensive, just and lasting Middle East settlement to triumph, it is necessary to mount a most resolute fight. This drive, we believe, ought to have the same large-scale as, say, the current movement for preventing nuclear disaster, for the Middle East policy of American imperialism is no isolated phenomenon but an element of its global line towards confrontation and hegemonism. Naturally, Arabs themselves should be in the forefront of the drive for a fair settlement of the Middle East problem, the paper points out.

WHO DOES NOT OBSERVE THE TREATY AFTER ALL?

There are politicians in the West, specifically in West Germany, writes Lev Rezymynsky in NEW TIMES, alleging that the Soviet Union violates the Moscow Treaty of August 12, 1970 between the USSR and West Germany. In what respects, then — in that the USSR is against revanchism, and this, in its turn, jeopardizes the "constructive busts" at the treaty.

As for revanchism, the treaty is absolutely clear on that. It proclaims that peace in Europe could be safeguarded only in case nobody encroached on the present-day borders. But for some reason this principle does not apply in West Germany, not only to speakers at rallies of various kind communities, but to responsible Bonn politicians, too. Could anyone be convinced that the above article tallies with the statement of vice-chairman of the CDU-CSU faction in the Bundestag Volker Kube to the effect that "under German constitutional law Germany exists as an international-legal subject within the borders of December 31, 1937" and that the treaties signed by West Germany "provide no legal basis for the present borders".

We remind you of this for which examples are galore) not because it gives us pleasure and surely not because we want to "compromise" West Germany. There is no one compromising West Germany in such a huge degree as the people dreaming of revising the territorial and political results of World War II — be that the Polish borders or the GDR sovereignty.

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

I. Nikheyev writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about the atmosphere of war psychosis that is turned out in the USA around Nicaragua. He writes that Washington's hegemonistic policy lies at the basis of this campaign. Washington ignores lessons of history continuing to consider Central America as a kind of its fief. And this at a time when the peoples in the region step up their struggle for freedom and independence. The attempts of the US administration to do away with the Nicaraguan revolution have been futile, as is obvious to all. This is true of economic sanctions, diplomatic moves aimed at creating a political vacuum around the Sandinista government, or terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy, and taking the form of providing direct military aid to the Nicaraguan contras and to pirate acts of the CIA mining Nicaraguan ports.

Nevertheless, Washington does not wish to give up its hopes of achieving its aim, by hook or by crook.

CLASS SOLIDARITY

Workers' solidarity is one of the most important factors in the six-month-long strike of the British coalminers. People in other sections of the British working class consider providing aid and support for the coalminers a matter of conscience and honour, Vladimir Shelkov states in an article published in PRAVO.

The British working people are demonstrating class solidarity despite the government-sponsored campaign of persecutions against the miners, their leaders and their unions; despite attempts by the bourgeois mass media to scare the man in the street with an energy catastrophe which allegedly can be caused by the actions of the "mutineers", the article further points out.

The ruling class is determined to shift the blame for the failures of Tory economic policies onto the miners. But these are dirty tricks because it is no secret that the British economy was nearly invalid before the beginning of the strike. They are the vices of the capitalist mode of production, enormous military spending, and the economic doctrine of the Tory government. The real causes of Britain's economic ailments are no less clear.

Underground zoo

An unusual zoo has opened in a karst cave 800 metres deep in the Ardèche Department in southern France. It is inhabited by fauna which permanently dwell underground and need no daylight, among them amphibians, lizards, bats, and spiders.

A flying automobile?

When it flew for the first time the entire population of Bristol, Britain, turned out to watch the new product manufactured by a local firm.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

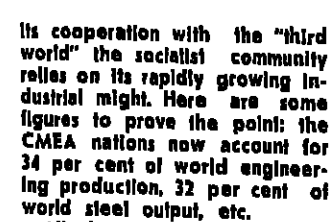
East-West: two approaches to developing countries' problems

The 4th UNIDO General Conference in Vienna focused on a joint statement of socialist countries confirming their principled stand in defence of just and equal international economic relations. It also stressed that the arms race promoted by the West and the erosion of détente has an extremely adverse effect on economic and other forms of cooperation. It is no secret, too, that in such conditions one is more aware of the desire of the USA and its NATO partners to dominate the "third world" and to unceremoniously lay down their terms to it and pillage and exploit its people.

The statement, as I see it, is also valuable in that it defines the West from hiding behind the plea of technicalities and clearly determines the reason aggravat-

ing the already dire position of the "third world". In 1983 alone Western bankers received 70,000 million dollars in interest on the "third world's" huge foreign debt of 800,000 million. In 1981-1982 the USA and its partners netted 79,000 million on lowering prices of the raw materials exported by developing countries. Transnational corporations in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries are making billions of dollars in profits there.

The socialist nations resolutely condemn the neocolonialist policy of the West. They reject the practice of trade discrimination, sanctions and blockades and other punitive actions against freedom-loving people—and not just declare this but render effective support to those facing economic aggression and imperialist blackmail and threats. In



its cooperation with the "third world" the socialist community relies on its rapidly growing industrial might. Here are some figures to prove the point: the CMEA nations now account for 34 per cent of world engineering production, 32 per cent of world steel output, etc. All this enables the socialist community to contribute sizeably to the economic progress of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Thus, in the 1982-83 fiscal year Soviet-Indian cooperation projects produced nearly 38 per cent of steel and rolled metal, 77 per cent of metallurgical equipment, 42 per cent of mining equipment, and over 25 per cent of India's instruments. Such contacts between CMEA and developing nations are fairly extensive, with the former having no mercenary

goals in them as all the projects form the public property of the nations they are built for.

Significantly, despite the mounting aggressive bent of the West and their desire to poison the world political climate using anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaigns, the "third world" continues to expand commercial links with the USSR and its allies. In 1983 the CMEA members had such links with 30 Asian, 45 African and 22 Latin American nations. More specifically, the Soviet Union's trade with the "third world" between 1979 and 1982 rocketed by 70 per cent.

This is explained by the fact that the socialist community is building its trade and economic cooperation on the basis of a strict compliance with the principles of equality and justice. They graphically embody the new international economic order which developing countries are steadfastly working for in the face of bitter Western opposition. It is precisely the continuing expansion of multilateral mutually beneficial relations of the "third world" with the socialist states that enable the former to resist the rapacious neocolonialist actions by the USA and its partners in their efforts to seize and exploit some-one else's riches.

Joshi 10.1.84

Round the Soviet Union

● A FLEET OF SPECIAL CRAFT IS NOW IN OPERATION ALONG THE LENA RIVER IN THE IRKUTSK REGION TO ENSURE THE RIVER'S PURITY. The upper reaches are also protected by several of such ships sweeping all sticks from the surface and depositing them in special tanks.

● A STREET IN ANADYR HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER VITUS BERING, THE FAMOUS NAVIGATOR. Many streets in this easternmost town in the USSR bear names of the pioneers whose memory is carefully preserved by the northerners.

Small rivers to produce energy

This country has resumed the construction of hydroelectric stations on small rivers, irrigation canals and on small water reservoirs.

Large-scale construction of such stations took place in the USSR during the first postwar years, resulting in a total capacity of 1,500 megawatts. Big hydro-projects were also built at the same time. During the 1940s the small stations lost their competitiveness and most of them were shut down.

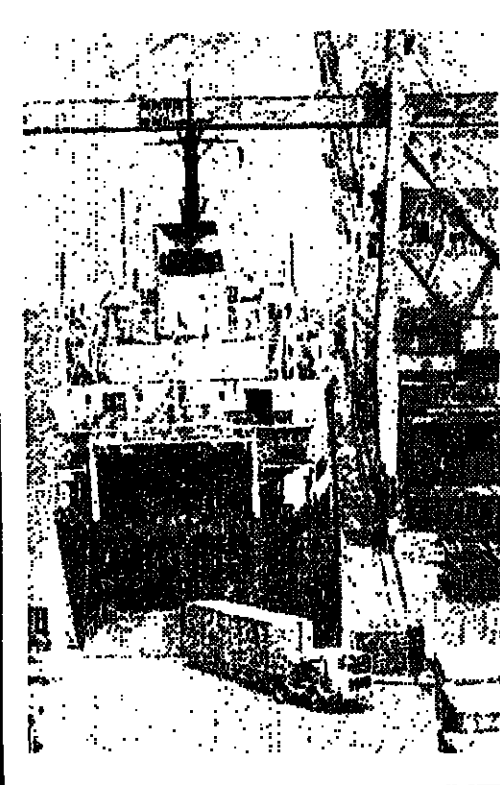
However, now many engineers believe that construction of new and modernization of existing small hydroelectric stations is quite feasible. They can be made efficient by using standardized designs and mass-produced equipment.

Last year the USSR produced 1,410,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, one-sixth of the world total.

The Soviet power industry is based around big thermal, atomic and hydroelectric stations. Though small power projects cannot substitute for the "big power industry", they can become an important addition to it.

A HOSPITABLE BALTIC PORT

Ships flying foreign flags constantly call at Riga's seaport. Over eight hundred of them have come this year from many countries. The Riga dockers have handled over three and a half million tonnes of various cargoes.



One of the many sea routes links Riga with the French ports of Le Havre and Dunkirk. A mutually advantageous exchange of cargoes has been going on without interruption between them and Riga since 1950. One of our photos shows the new container terminal for ships operating between the USSR and France.

They are RO-RO ships for horizontal loading—the Soviet "Engineer Sukhorukov" and the French "Bordone". Besides them there are also the Soviet trailer ships "Mechanic Fyodorov" and "Engineer Krella", the French "Glinke", "Debussy", and others. Soviet and French experts find complete mutual understanding in handling the cargoes.



The young Soviet engineer Viktor Kuznetsov and Eric Lefevre, chief mate of the "Bordone".

MAN-MADE SEA

Specialists in land reclamation of Northern Caspian and Kaliningrad-Baltic (the Transcaucasian autonomous republics) has the arid steppes in the foothills of the Smaller Caucasus into a zone of guaranteed and stable harvests. Hydraulic engineers of both autonomous republics have completed preparatory work on the project of the Terek-Mala reservoir. Water flow conditions of alpine rivers and the relief of the terrain have been studied, the mathematical model of flow has been made, the topographic marking of the boundaries of the dam and the lake of the reservoir has been conducted.

This year it is envisaged to set up a building base for one of the biggest hydroelectric structures in the North Caucasus. The waters of alpine rivers will fill the enormous natural bowl near the confluence of the main water artery of the region—the Terek River with its tributary—the small Mala River which rises in the glaciers of Elbrus. The capacity of the reservoir will exceed 500 million cubic metres, irrigating 150,000 hectares of land.

Oil in Western Azerbaijan

A new oil deposit has been marked on the geological map of Soviet Azerbaijan. The Transcaucasian oil fields in the Karabakh steppe gained in the first 24 hours of the totalled 300 tonnes.

The new deposit is relatively close to the surface. This will help to exploit it efficiently and quickly. The work of work confirmed the prediction on available oil reserves in Western Azerbaijan.

not to warm up the permafrost during pumping operations. At junctions of reindeer migration routes with gas pipelines the pipes are raised as high as the supports. On recommendations by specialists the network of roads along the pipeline routes is being expanded, and more grass and moss are being sown in places harmed by the construction.

ECOLOGY AND GAS PIPELINES

The cost of ecological measures is now approximately a tenth of the cost of Soviet gas pipeline built in the Far North, and will double in the next few years due to additional nature protection measures. The new pipelines will, for instance, circumvent the moss pastures of

Northern reindeer. Ecological considerations figure prominently in construction plans for the Far North, whose nature is especially vulnerable.

Stations for cooling gas are being built on each of the currently laid gas pipelines in order

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE RESURGENCE OF THE DESNA

The Desna, one of the most beautiful rivers in the European part of the country, is regaining its former deepness and majesty. In large measure due to the work done by the standing interpublican committee on the problems of the Desna basin, writes IZVESTIYA. The committee, representing eight areas in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Russian Federation anxious for the river (the Desna basin covers 800,000 sq km) decided to restore its natural resources and thus rallied the efforts of all economic, Soviet and Party bodies and public organizations and drew up a purpose-oriented long-term programme.

Every single detail was taken into account in the formulation of the general scientifically substantiated plan for using and restoring the natural resources of the Desna basin. More wide-ranging goals were also mapped out, like the construction of reservoirs and purification facilities, reclamation of fallow lands, and the creation of protection forest belts, all this simultaneously within the bounds of the vast region.

Every proposal was carefully studied, and it found appropriate, included in the programme. For instance, after thorough consideration, the Chernogor Region voted against reclamation of 64,000 hectares of bogland and declared them a preserve, and the committee went along with that. After this decision was taken, drainage was stopped at many thousands of hectares of marshland in the Sumy and Smolensk regions. In the Kaluzhsk Region, the people took under their protection nearly all the springs, while people in Kiev did a lot to reinforce the banks of the Desna.

The committee's work made the river pure and deep again. It now has over 70 purification facilities, and 85,000 hectares of protective forest belts were planted along its banks. Other interregional and interpublican committees are now being set up on the example of the Desna committee, the paper points out.

WHEN A CITY NEEDS METRO!

The number of the cities, which have Metro, is increasing in the country from year to year. Today nine cities have it. Metro is being built in Kuzbyshev, Novosibirsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Svetlovsk and Gorky. Designing work has started in such cities as Riga, Alma-

Ata, Rostov-on-Don, Chelyabinsk, Ufa, Omsk, Perm, Odessa, Donetsk and Krasnodar.

What conditions must be met by a city to claim for Metro? This point is discussed by the newspaper SO-TSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. A decision on the construction of Metro is taken if the population number reaches the one million mark. But this is only one of the factors taken into account, writes the paper. Just as important is the planning structure of the city, the scope and distribution of industrial and residential areas.

For example, the construction of Metro in Ufa was prompted by the great distance of industrial zones and dwellings. The fact that the city is scattered on a vast territory decided the question on the need of Metro in Ufa.

In Riga experts came across other peculiarities of the planning structure. The historically established centre of that city, its narrow streets with limited traffic capacity, and in addition, the great distance between industrial areas and new residential districts called for a linking high-speed transport because the traditional municipal transport cannot cope with the problem.

HOW TO GLUE A BRIDGE?

How to repair an old bridge? May be it would be simpler to dismantle it and build a new one? But it turned out that the best way is... to glue it. This version was suggested by Soviet experts, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

By using this original idea it took only a week to reinforce and repair the bridge across the Cherech River near Staraya Russa, Moscow Region. While experts from a building trust were engaged in improvement work, motor traffic on the bridge continued all the time.

There are hundreds of big and small bridges on the motor roads of Moscow and the region. There are even bridges built before 1918. They were meant for heavy cars weighing 500 pounds (one pound is 16.38 kg) with a team of 8 horses. Their successors of the 30s and 40s were made with a great safety margin but the designers of those years could not even dream of modern loads and speeds. Though traffic is opening each year on new modern bridges, it is practically impossible to replace all outdated ones.

"And it is hardly necessary", was the conclusion made by bridge experts, "it is sufficient to glue an additional reinforcement at the defective spot, which are

usually the beams of the framework. The new reinforcement layer of metal is glued from the bottom of the structure."

The advantage of the new method is not only its considerable cheapness, the possibility to work without stopping traffic, and in the shortest possible time, notes the paper, but also its simplicity.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO FILMS MADE BY WRITERS?

Does the attempt of a writer to start work in a new field by using cinematographic means of expression serve attention? Well-known director and scriptwriter Yevgeny Gubriyevich expresses his view on this point in "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA", pondering over the film "The Kindergarten" made by poet Yevgeny Yevlila. According to Gubriyevich, transition of a writer to a vividly expressed individuality, to a writer's attitude to the world, taste, characters and relationships which are always so important for him, to cinematography deserves to be respected and backed unconditionally. Not long ago, replacing the pen with a typewriter, the author felt himself as losing touch with everyone, it seemed to him that the intrusion of a machine in the process of creative work destroyed the magic links between the hand and the sheet of paper. But it is already quite a long time that we use typewriters and dictating machines and this is a great help. Writers and dictating machines and this is a great help. But it is already quite a long time that we use typewriters and dictating machines and this is a great help.

And these new means to transfer artistic information from the author to the reader, listener and spectator will give rise to a new type of a writer. Even cinema using a literary work for its production cannot be content forever with making film versions. It would be an art of reflection. We are about to witness a new alliance of two forms of art, new methods of creative cooperation originated by our technical progress.

When we say an author of the film we usually mean its director. "The Kindergarten", despite the success of its concrete merits and demerits, is to be wellcomed precisely as an experiment of a film made by a professional writer, writes Gubriyevich in conclusion.

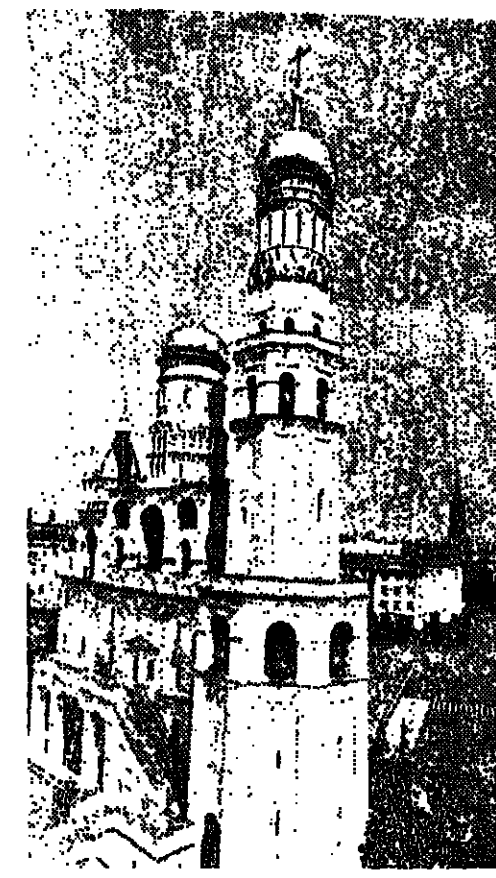
Places to visit

Avan - the - Great Belfry

This tall, well-harmonized structure of the Moscow Kremlin immediately catches the visitor's eye. During the recent restoration new information was obtained on the origin of the belfry and its construction. It turned out the 16th-century belfry was only 4.5 metres deep.

To give it stability, its foundation was expanded and a pile cushion was arranged underneath. The belfry was the tallest structure in Moscow in the 16th-18th centuries. From it the surrounding area could be surveyed in the radius of 25 to 30 kilometres. The first three storeys were erected between 1503-1508. During the rule of Ivan Boris Godunov in 1600 it reached 81 metres. In 1543 a smaller belfry was added to the tower on its northern side and topped with a helmet-shaped cupola. In 1624 the Filaret Belfry was added to it built in the form of a tent. When Napoleon fled Moscow, the smaller belfries were almost entirely destroyed in 1815.

The belfry, with its height and slenderness, is captivating.



Science and technology

ROBOTS ARE SIMULATED

Even before its drawings are completed the performance of a robot can be evaluated by the use of a computer system developed at Riga Polytechnical.

The efficiency of a robot working in the first place on the calculation, precision and accuracy of arm movements, says the Polytechnic. Therefore, a robot must be streamlined using forward modelling, a rather new and time-consuming process. The operation has now been substituted for by mathematical simulation.

A computer takes ten minutes to evaluate all the advantages and disadvantages of a robot and to simulate all types of work needed for various operations from welding metals to handling parts.

VOLCANOLOGISTS

PUT TO SEA

To make a detailed analysis of the mechanism of the world's volcanoes it is necessary to study the bottom of the nearest seas. The hypothesis of Soviet volcanologists, originated as a result of their expeditions to the waters of the Sea of Okhotsk, has confirmed far from Kam-

chatka as well — in the Gulf of Mexico. The Soviet research ship "Volcanolog" returned from a distant cruise during which the scientists of the USSR and Mexico studied the seismic characteristics of the ocean bed not far from Central America.

"Mexico and the Pacific Ocean" says V. Sugichov, head of the expedition. "They lie in active volcanic zones, linked by submarine ridges and troughs. The study of the thermal conditions of the sea bottom in the Gulf of Mexico will not only add to our theoretical knowledge but also will enable Mexican scientists to start regular investigations to forecast volcanic eruptions."

Mexico is the 7th country whose scientists study the knowledge of Soviet volcanologists. The materials of the completed expedition will be processed at the Institute of Volcanology and limited over to the Geophysics Institute of the University of Mexico.

ICE TELLS ABOUT THE PAST

The cold thick ice cupola of Antarctica helped Soviet scientists get answers to the controversial questions regarding the origin of sun-scorched deserts of South Africa and Australia. In one of the borecores of ice, lifted from the depths well on the Soviet intracontinental Vostok station, an anomalous core of some 100,000 years ago.

RELIABLE SHIELD OF THE COAST

The advance of the Sea of Azov all along its northern coast, where a new all-Union resort zone is being set up, has been stopped. The protective dike has reliably strengthened the coastline within the city limits of Novorossiysk — one of the centres of seaside resorts in the south-east of the Ukraine. The steep Azov shores are prone to landslides. At separate sections the sea "devours" up to a 10-metre wide strip of land in a year. Therefore, it was considered necessary to set up special units of building engineers, which are entrusted with the task of erecting protective dikes and breakwaters. On the lands westward from the sea new resorts are being built, with beautiful embankments and convenient beaches.

Some 250 sanatoriums, holiday huts and tourist centres are already functioning on anchored shores. More than 300,000 people rested there in this season alone.

The strengthening of the Azov coast is one of the measures envisaged by the long-term programme for the development of the resort zone of Dnepropetrovsk — an industrial district in the Ukraine.

'Diamonds' from metal

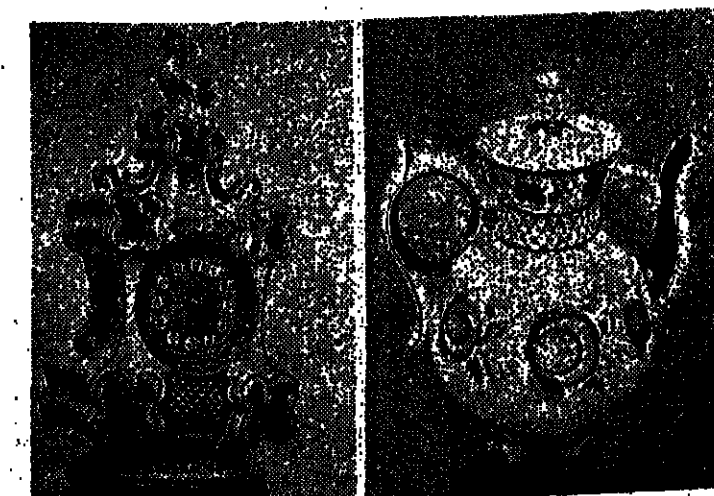
Restoring museum exhibits by the use of the art of diamond being of steel.

This method originated in Britain in the 17th and early 18th centuries. As a blank served the rod with a head which, after facing and polishing, looked as a precious stone. It could have from 16 to 80 facets with the so-called royal facing. This skill was adopted by the jewellers of France and Russian gemmologists from Tula. But Tula specialists developed a new type of decorative and applied art, household articles of "diamond" steel: chairs, tables, beds, caskets, chandeliers and frames for mirrors.

The experts of the jewellery industry became interested in the investigations of the restorer. They tested the steel of various brands to determine which is most suitable for facing. More effective than others were hard alloys obtained by the method of powder metallurgy. By introducing dyes into alloys it is possible to obtain metal diamonds of the needed colour. "Diamonds" from hard alloys are not subject to corrosion and hence are durable as natural precious stones. They look effectively on black velvet. Artists and jewellers have already developed about 80 models of ornaments in this material. "Diamonds" from metal also combine well with natural stones—agate, nephrite and with artificially cultivated rubies and sapphires and coloured enamels.

In fact, there is an unlimited selection of articles. This year the first series of such ornaments will be on sale in jewellery.

THIS WHITE-AND-BLUE GZHEL



Photos by Georgi Strel'nikov.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS TAKING CARE OF WOMEN'S WORKING CONDITIONS

A statute on the procedure for implementing flexible work schedules for women with children was recently adopted in the USSR. In an interview granted to MIRA ELINA NOVIKOVA of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and an expert in women's working conditions, threw light on this new development.

There are two aspects of the flexible work schedule, says Elina Novikova. One relates to a mother's obligatory presence at the work place; the second aspect being the limits she considers convenient and suitable for reporting to and closing from work, and departure time so as to be able to observe the weekly working hours and cope with the weekly production quota. Sociological research conducted in industries where this scheme of service is being implemented has shown that it is convenient for both female workers and industrial establishments.

Trade unions actively support and propagate in favour of the shorter working days or shorter working weeks for women with small children. But this privilege, E. Novikova says emphatically, does not entail any limitations in labour rights.

Between 1976 and 1980, continues E. Novikova, seven million women had their working conditions radically improved. She cited as an example the Second Moscow Watch Factory. Though the factory shops are well lighted and the employees, mostly women, are dressed in very clean white overalls... those on the assembly line felt that their work was monotonous. This was an unwelcome signal because it could affect their health. Measures adopted jointly by the trade union and management to resolve the problem included the provision of relaxation parlours, music, showers and massage during breaks.

According to Novikova, virtually every collective agreement concluded annually between the employees and the management contains a section entitled: "Working conditions for women, providing assistance in bringing up children".

Collective agreements are drawn up with direct participation of the workers, and their suggestions, wishes and demands are taken into consideration. The section on female workers provides a solution to issues that are of particular importance to women. It is important, for instance, for a working woman to send her child to the nursery or a kindergarten, Novikova stresses. So the management is under obligation to provide such facilities too, she says.

The collective agreement pays special attention to matters of vocational training for women since the need to continuously raise the working woman's skills remains logical. Novikova added that women who undergo such courses continue to draw their salaries, irrespective of the duration of the course.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



NATALYA ANDREICHENKO

Natalya Andreichenko has been on the screen for six years, having made her first appearance when she was still a student at the Institute for Cinematography. During the first five years of her film career she became a worthy successor to Nona Mordekhai — the ultimate actress famed for playing the roles of women from among the masses. She endowed her roles with wide-sweeping and decisive temperament, with Russian beauty and daring. In "Sibirsk" she came up with a particularly high-relieved, juicy and bright heroine — knowing no limits in hatred or in love. Happily Andreichenko had found herself and become herself.

However, Natalya made a sudden turn as she entered the sixth year of her film career which was shaping quite nicely. This happened when she read the script of the "Field Service Romance" by Pyotr Todorovskiy which, as the actress said, really shook her. How could she play that role when her baby had not yet even turned two months.

Yet she could not refuse the role, Natalya said, for such roles are seldom chanced upon.

Her son Mitya was left in the care of his father, grandmother and grandfather while Andreichenko flew to Odessa Studios to play her most successful role.

The name of the heroine in "Field Service Romance" Lyubov (Love) tells its own story. Made for generous happy love, for family, home and children, she unexpectedly becomes one of the countless victims of the war, but survives it. The actress' transformations in this film — from a golden-haired beauty inspired by love to a fallen, rough, vulgar and pitiful street vendor, and again to a victoriously beautiful woman blossoming from love; from limitless happiness to depression and desperation and again to moral rebirth — offers much food for thought.

Almost simultaneously with "Field Service Romance", the TV network ran for the first time a film in which we see a different Andreichenko, one having nothing to do with her previous images. We see her as the famous Mary Poppins, loved by children the world over. One gets the realization that, in addition to her other qualities, Andreichenko feels wonderfully at home with the atmosphere of a musical film. She is a magnificent dancer, singer, has a wonderful sense of humour; in short, she is simply born musical.

Little wonder her dreams for the future are linked to musical films. Her husband — the popular composer Maxim Dunaevskiy, who wrote the music for "Mary Poppins", "The Three Musketeers" and for many other well-known musical films — may help her along this time.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

FACTS AND EVENTS

Recordings. The Central House of Recorded Music Belonging to Melodia has sent a number of new discs to the music shops. They include old Russian songs sung by Nikolai Gadda, Gypsy melodies, light music, and so on. There are cassettes for tape re-

corders with new recordings of Soviet light music. Exhibitions. An exhibition of Soviet books, organized at the initiative of the local branch of the League of Lanka-Soviet Friendship and the People's Publishing House, has opened in the Lanka town of Negombo. Also mounted there is a photo exhibition of Soviet economic, scientific and cultural achievements.

Modern Soviet music abroad

An unprecedented 7-month Dmitry Shostakovich festival is to commence in West Germany on September 1. The festival, to be held in sixteen towns, will feature orchestras from several countries and will be led by Soviet, Polish, German and American conductors.

The first Soviet compositions will be played at a biennale in Venice.

A festival of Soviet chamber

music, the programme of which includes Dmitry Shostakovich, Andrei Shnitke and Boris Chai-kovsky, will also be held in London.

Other musical events are planned for the socialist countries as well, and the programme in Czechoslovakia promises to be particularly rich.

Berlin, Warsaw and Prague will also host Soviet music festivals this year.

Dedicated to Sholokhov

An exposition that has recently been opened at Moscow Library No. 109 includes Mikhail Sholokhov's books (some of which are autographed), in various national and foreign lan-

guages, photographs and other materials relating to the Soviet literary classic. The library which serves the neighbourhood, has over 170,000 books.

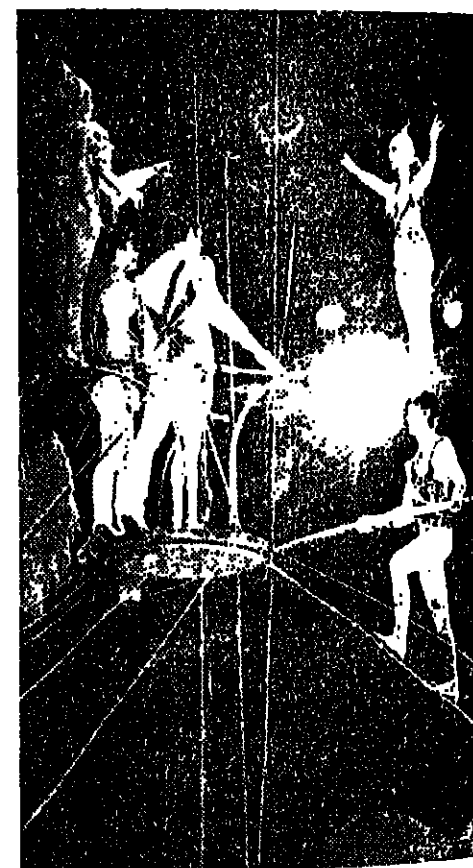
RELAX AT THE MOSCOW CIRCUS

The Moscow Circus on Lenin Hills has opened its doors this season with a first-night performance of "Call Your Flame Like Prometheus Did", based on "Prometheus" pantomime put together by People's Artist Vladimir Volzhansky. Distinguished tight-rope walkers not only stun circus lovers the world over by their filigree techniques but make them think of the boundless capacity of the human mind.

The circus' programme is quite a diversified one. Of special interest are the numbers with famed animals: Armenian trainer Stepan Isaakyan is making his debut in Moscow with a pet python, parrots, zebras and chimp. And the main character — the hippo nicknamed Manuk! Surely you'd love the fun and humour packed into the number "Trans-arpallion Games With Beasts".



● Stepan Isaakyan with hippo Manuk. ● Alexander Arnavtsov in charge of this trapeze flight.



● Clown Alexander Rodin. Photos by Georgi Khomzov

Bolshoi in Holland

"Continuing the great traditions" — is the comment of the Dutch newspaper "De Waarheid" on the tour in Holland by a Bolshoi Theatre Ballet Company. Several performances have already been given in the full house of the famous Karre Amsterdam Theatre. There will be performances in the Hague and in Rotterdam. The Dutch audiences are treated to two one-act ballets — "Honouring Galla Ulanova" and "The Argentine Suite". Commenting on the performance of the group, the newspaper "Algemeen Dagblad" stated that the ten Soviet stars certainly belonged to the best young dancers in the world.

Film about capital's monuments

The workers of the Central Studios of Documentary has decided to make a film about the new life of Russian historical and cultural monuments, more than 500 of which are in Moscow, protected by the state.

This documentary is made by the film review "Moscow", which has more than 10 years been regularly screened. Its first film, dated 1972, was devoted to the Master Plan for the development of the capital. Since then more than 60 films, but at the same time meaningful films were shown serving as a chronicle of life of Moscow and Muscovites.

BUSINESS

USSR-France: cooperation in transport

A group of experts from the French Ministry of Transport, headed by Claude Martland, director of the Minister's office, visited the USSR not long ago, to become acquainted with the work of railway enterprises. They became acquainted with the work of railway enterprises. They became acquainted with the work of railway enterprises.

Experts noted with satisfaction that Soviet French cooperation was making successful headway also in the improvement of the work of underground railways, development of high power diesel locomotives and the production of specialized carriages.

Vladimir SINEDUBSKY

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LOOKS AHEAD

The products of Ukrainian cooperative farmers are in brisk demand not only in CMEA countries but in Belgium, Holland, the USA, West Germany, France, Japan as well.

Honey, according to Stepan Isaakyan, head of the department of inter-republican and foreign trade of Ukrainian cooperative societies, has been a staple export for several centuries.

For several years Ukraine has been shipping thousands of rare medicinal herbs with bioactive elements, most of which are used in the pharmaceutical industry, to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. There specialists turn them into the ever popular salubrious liqueurs, essences and ointments. Rare Ukrainian herbs find their way to French farms too, which use them for the manufacture of various renowned eau de cologne and perfumes.

The consumer society maintains a business contacts with 67 farms via V/O Soyuzkooptorg, a foreign trade organization of Soviet cooperative farms.

By trading activities are based mostly on long-term agreements. As S. Glushchak puts it, and helps to work out realistic export-import plans. The society's export list includes nearly 1,500 commodities and on special demand abroad various jams, eggplants and

mountain ash (which are rich in vitamins), canned fruit, etc. Even such distinguished fruit and vegetable producers as Bulgaria and Romania, Glushchak stated, were stepping up cooperation with the society.



● Mushrooms as an export item.

INDIAN MOORAGE IN ODESSA

In 1950, several Soviet ships left Odessa, a Ukrainian port on the Black Sea, and headed towards India carrying food for southern states suffering from drought. Six years later the first Indian bulk carrier arrived in Odessa with a batch of rice, tea, copra and leather. On return voyage she took machines and equipment for the metal works in Bhilai.

A 1956 agreement signed in Delhi formalized the Soviet-Indian sea line. Nikolai Pokland, director of the Odessa Soyuzveshtrans office said a considerable amount of equipment has been delivered by the line to factories, energy and other industrial projects being built in India. Also delivered are cars, machine tools, paper, drugs, rolled metal and many other items. Some of them are manufactured in Odessa.

Soviet imports from India are wide ranging too. They include metallurgical engineering and petrochemical firms. Previously we sent equipment to Bhilai, now we are receiving metal from that combine. Another example: we sent various equipment to Ranchi, and now ships bring many products from that town.

The Soviet-Indian line is served by best ships from the two countries, with container haulage acquiring an ever greater importance.

Intourist news

TO CHUKOTKA... BY RADIO

Wind rose and inscription by a circle: Club of Radio Travellers Round the Soviet Union, written in German because the badges of the Club members were worn by tourists from the German Democratic Republic. They were unusual tourists: listeners of Radio Moscow from Leipzig, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Magdeburg, Stralsund and Torgau.

Every 14th day, on the waves of Radio Moscow a new programme is broadcast in the form of essays, acquainting listeners in the GDR, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland with the cities and villages of the Baltic republics, the Caucasus, Siberia and the Far East. Many itineraries of radio travels pass far from the places which are served today by Intourist. In little less than 10 years since the foundation of the Club of Radio Travellers, listeners have repeatedly "visited" the islands of Franz-Joseph Land (Zemlya Frantsyozskaya) and the drifting steams of the North Pole, the bioplastic reserve Repetek in the Karakum Desert, the Uelen settlement in Chukotka, made a cruise along the Yenisei and Amur rivers.

The idea of making not a radio travel on the Moscow waves but a real trip with the announcer of the programme, at the same time, belongs to listeners themselves. Its authors are activists of the Associations of Friends of the Club of Radio Travellers Round the USSR, which have sprung up in a number of such a trip was joined by the magazine "Travels Round the USSR", published in a number of languages by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism. This is how the Airflight of Friendship was born. It is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR and passes along the itinerary: Kiev-Kishinev-Rostov-on-Don.

Yevgeny BASHENKOV

PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS

MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA

Read Soviet newspapers and magazines for a better knowledge of this country!



V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's export list covers more than 5,000 titles. The following periodicals appear in various foreign languages: magazines "Soviet Union", "Soviet Woman", "Sputnik", "Travel to the USSR", "Soviet Literature", "International Affairs", "New Times", "20th Century and Peace", "Far Eastern Affairs", "Ukraine", "Soviet Military Review", "Socialism: Theory and Practice", "Social Sciences", "Socialism: Principles, Practice and Perspectives", "Latin America", "Culture and Life", "Soviet Film", "Sport in the USSR", "Foreign Trade", "Asia and Africa Today", newspapers "Moscow News", "Moscow News Information" and "News From Ukraine".

Major events of political and general importance, the achievements of science, technology and culture, sports news — are typical subjects highlighted by Soviet periodicals.

Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga
USSR, 121200, Moscow
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya
Telephone: 244-10-22
Telex: 411160

COAL FROM NEW MINE

A new mine Enghun recently went into operation at the Anju coal deposit, the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Machines made at Soviet enterprises are widely used in the coal mining industry of the KPDR. Our country supplies the mines of Anju with cutter-loaders, cleaning combines and other equipment.

Philately

PHYSICS

OF CLOUDS STAMP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamped 4-kopek postcard to mark the 3th International Conference on the Physics of Clouds scheduled for August this year in Tallinn.



WHAT'S ON!

August 21-24

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 22 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera). 23 — Pugnani, Glere, Vasilenko, "Esmeralda" (ballet). 24 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera).

Satire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 22 — Brecht, "The Threepenny Opera". 24 — Griboyedov, "Woe From Wit".

FILMS

On the Arena—Lurich (Tallinnfilm Studio, USSR). About the life of Georg Lurich, noted Estonian world champion in wrestling. Cinema: "Tallinn" (22 Sevastopolsky Prospekt). Metro Kakhovskaya.

Coming Back From the Orbit (Dovzhenko Film Studio, USSR). The film is dedicated to the explorers of the Universe — the Soviet cosmonauts. The heroes of the film act in

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (65 Vavilova St.). Paintings by Moscow artist and veterans N. Khvatov, depicted places of heavy fighting during World War II. Daily, except Mondays, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Vavilovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

CONCERT HALLS

Leningrad Central Stadium. Dub-ko Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 21-24 — The Hellas ensemble. 21-24 — The Hellas ensemble. In "Greece in Rhythms and Colors" a concert of popular music by modern Greek composers. Hermitage Gardens. Theatre (3 Karetny Ryad). 21-24

SPORTS

"The Club of Cheerful Perfection", a concert-parody by Moscow artists.

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sports (32 Luchinskaya St.) and Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Lepavskiy Prospekt). 21-24 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m. (every day).

CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatskoye (Metro Molodzhinskaya). Bus 25, 21 and 22 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (both days).

SWIMMING

Gumpitsky Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 21 and 24 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Tram 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FIELD HOCKEY

Dynamo Stadium. 22-24 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 6 p.m. (every day).

BOXING

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 21-23 — International Sports Union of Railwaymen championship. 6 p.m. (every day).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 22 and 24 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

August 21-24
In Moscow, city and region, rather warm and mainly dry weather is expected. Night temperatures of +6°-11°C may rise to +16°-22°C during the day. W wind, 5-10 mps.